

11-4-1963

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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +20°C.
Minimum +2°C.
Sun sets today at 5-9 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6-20 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook:
Slightly Cloudy.
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Share-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque
International Club; Pamir Cine-
ma; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. II, NO. 204

KABUL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4. (AQRAH 12, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AT 1

HIS MAJESTY VISITS MANY MANGAL VILLAGES ARRIVES IN CHAMKANI

CHAMKANI, November, 4.—

HIS Majesty the King arrived here yesterday and enroute visited various Mangal villages, such as Ghalang, Zore-kote, Ladore-khola, Kawa-khola and Maidan-khola.

His Majesty's motorcade was greeted by cheering crowds of men, women and children. School children were singing welcoming songs. His Majesty stopped at various places to reciprocate the warm sentiments of the welcoming crowds.

At Ladore-khola and Maidan-khola people of Mousa-khail Mangal and Jaji-khail Mangal performed national dances which His Majesty watched with great interest.

His Majesty explained the projects of the government for the promotion of education, proper utilization of forests and development of agriculture in the area. The government, His Majesty said, was seeking methods of reducing and eventually eradicating poverty and illiteracy. A number of schools have already been established and roads lengthened and improved. It is now time to initiate rigorous measures for raising "your living standards, and you should sincerely co-operate with the government in the implementation of these projects." His Majesty said, "the dense forests of your mountains is a natural wealth which, if not safeguarded, would be of great loss to you. The extension and preservation of these forests, which are of vital importance to you is your prime duty."

"We are sure," His Majesty said, "that in the light of knowledge and the understanding of your interests, you will render every co-operation for the preservation of these valuable resources." His Majesty expressed appreciation for the people's co-operation in the establishment of new schools and extension of roads, and requested that they render a similar co-operation in the implementation of other projects envisaged by the government for their welfare.

After having lunch at Maidan-khola with Mangal leaders, His Majesty arrived in Chamkani at 4-30 p.m. and was welcomed by thousands of inhabitants, officials, students and a military guard. National dances and songs were performed outside the royal residence until 7 p.m.

Afghan Sports Delegation To Participate In Emerging Forces Games

KABUL, Nov. 4.—A sports delegation led by Mr. Waheed Etamadi, Director-General of Physical Culture at the Ministry of Education, will leave Kabul for Jakarta to participate in the games of the new emerging forces (GANEFU). The team is composed of eight volleyball players and two tennis players. Mr. Rona, will accompany the team as a rapporteur.

KABUL, Nov. 4.—A meeting was held by the wives of foreign personnel in Afghanistan and Afghan nationals at the Italian Embassy yesterday afternoon to collect donations for the victims of the Wajont floods in Italy.

Indian Journalists Leave Afghanistan: Impressed By Social Developments

KABUL, Nov. 4.—The delegation of Indian journalists who arrived in Kabul twelve days ago, left for New Delhi yesterday morning. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Mr. Sayyed Fakir Alwai, editor-in-chief of the daily Islah, Mr. Pardes, director of foreign liaison in the Ministry of Press and Information, Ambassador and officials of the Indian Embassy. During its stay in Afghanistan the delegation visited various provinces and met Afghan personalities.

Mr. Ayub Syed, a representative of the weekly magazine "Link", told a Bakhtar reporter that although the delegation's visit was not long, the journalists were impressed by development projects, in various fields especially women's movements and educational progress. The implementation of these projects, he said, will assure a prosperous future for the country. Mr. Syed also said the delegation was certain after discussions and meetings with Afghan Officials, that Afghanistan will soon be able to establish a democratic system. He praised Afghanistan's foreign policy, which is based on neutrality and non-alignment with military pacts.

Jirga Demands Pakistan Refrain From Interfering In Territory Of Bajawar

KABUL, Nov. 4.—A report from Bajawar, northern independent Pakhtunistan, states that recently a jirga of Mamoonid chieftains and learned figures was held at Shah Jore, and was attended by a large number of the tribesmen. The jirga heard several speeches stressing the need for national unity in the defence of their freedom. The jirga demanded the Pakistan government refrain from interfering in Bajawar territory, otherwise Pakistan itself will be responsible for the consequences.

11 GERMAN MINERS FOUND ALIVE AFTER THEY WERE OFFICIALLY DECLARED DEAD

LENGEDE, West Germany, Nov. 4. (Reuters).—Eleven men officially declared dead five days ago were found alive yesterday in the Mathilde iron-ore mine here. They were traced, sheltering in a small cavern formed by fallen rocks, 60 metres below the surface.

Only 48 hours earlier rescue workers had saved three men they thought were the last survivors of the flood disaster which struck the mine 10 days ago.

The 11 men made contact with rescue workers early yesterday morning by knocking against a shaft being drilled down the pit—

"an extremely lucky accident," according to the engineer.

A mine spokesman said the 11 were "well." Food supplied to them in the same container used to supply the three rescued last week.

One man suffered a nervous collapse because of the ordeal.

A tranquillizer has been sent down to him and he is "behaving normally," according to a doctor.

His mates said over the microphone that the man had earlier torn off his clothes and refused to put them on again. He also refused to speak to them.

Dr. Heinrich Kellner, a Red Cross doctor now looking after the men, said their physical con-

dition was amazingly good.

They had swollen feet from walking up and down day and night to stave off the cold.

Warm clothes are to be sent down to them soon.

The men—10 miners and a fitter from an electrical engineering firm who had accompanied the afternoon shift on the fatal day—were asked to write their names on a piece of paper lowered down a shaft.

When news of more survivors spread, some relatives laughed, others cried, as the names of the 11 were read out to them.

Fellow-miners comforted the wives and mothers of men not on the list.



H.R.H. Prince Ahmad Shah (4th right front row) with President and members of the 11th term of National Assembly.

HRH AHMAD SHAH GREETES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEMBERS Assemblymen Decorated: Support Assured For Democratic Development

KABUL, November, 4.—

PRESIDENT and members of the National Assembly were granted audience by His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah at Dilkushah lawn Sunday morning. The eleventh term of the National Assembly ended Saturday. On arrival at the lawn the Prince was received by the President and Vice-President of the Assembly, and afterwards proceeded to meet the deputies. Addressing the deputies, His Royal Highness said:

"I am delighted to have the opportunity of meeting you, the esteemed deputies. First of all I want to convey the greetings of His Majesty the King, which I am entrusted to do, and to let you know that His Majesty is satisfied with the work you have done during the 11th term of the Assembly."

His Majesty wanted to meet

you after the closing session of the assembly and before you return to your respective Provinces, to discuss with you important and vital issues.

"I have attempted to follow the activities of the National Assembly as far as possible. Yesterday's report of the secretariat on the three-year activities of various

(Contd. on page 4)

Iranian Trade Delegation Visits Constructional Projects For Jalalabad

JALALABAD, Nov. 4.—The Iranian trade delegation, accompanied by Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omar, President of the Trading Section of the Ministry of Commerce, arrived in Jalalabad yesterday morning to inspect the Nangarhar constructional project. He came at the invitation of Mr. Mohammad Ullah Kazimi, President of Government Monopolies. The delegation inspected the main road between Jalalabad and Torkham, the construction work of the Zahir Shah bridge and section of the Nangarhar Canal Project. The delegation returned to Kabul in the afternoon.

Lastnight the delegation attended a reception given in its honour by Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Omar, the Minister of Commerce. The function was held at Kabul Hotel and was also attended by several cabinet members, the Ambassador and officials of the Iranian Embassy.

Samad Hamid Assumes His New Post

PERWAN, Nov. 4.—Dr. Abdul Samad Hamid, the newly-appointed Chief Commissioner of Perwan started work Saturday after being introduced to Provincial officials and inhabitants by Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Popal, the Deputy Minister of Interior.

In reading the royal decree on his appointment, Dr. Hamid requested full co-operation of Charkar (Provincial capital) officials and peoples. He expressed the hope that through such co-operation he would be able to serve the cause of the people's prosperity and progress in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty the King, and of the government of Prime Minister Mohammad Yousuf. An inhabitant of Perwan, on behalf of others, then expressed gratitude for his Majesty's kindness, and promised full co-operation with the new commissioner.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 4 1963

End Of 11th Assembly

The eleventh term of the Afghan National Assembly ended Saturday with a speech by President Abdul Zahir in which he described the future hopes the nation has from the Assembly. He said that through the guidance of His Majesty the King it has become possible for the National Assembly to gradually attain its rightful place and status in the country.

The eleventh Assembly has concluded its term at a time when the constitution is being revised and the electoral laws are being amended, gives it special significance. The deputies should be aware that they have the task of explaining to their constituents the basic objectives of the reforms now being initiated in the country. Public opinion must be prepared for the type of election which is to be held under the new constitution.

Various other National Assemblies since its formation, by the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah have served a constructive purpose in advancing national causes most of which have been pursued under difficult circumstances. Obviously election methods of the National Assembly have not been perfect and entirely democratic at all times. The fact however that the deputies who have served in the House during these years have worked in conjunction with the government for preparing the country for a democratic representative system reminds us of their invaluable place in the history of Afghanistan.

Harmony of purpose among the three branches of government should prevail in all stages of our national development. It does not make any difference whether we are going to establish a system under which we will have separation of power between the three branches of the government. All branches should possess a single objective: the economic, social and political advancement of Afghanistan, therefore, we are certain that the three primary branches of government will be able to co-operate for the achievement of our National objectives.

THREE AFRICAN NATIONS—GUINEA, GHANA AND MALI PLANNING TO DE-NATIONALIZE SOME INDUSTRIES

President Sekou Toure of Guinea, recently took the remarkable decision to close down the state-operated department stores. The original nationalisation of the wholesale and retail trade in Guinea had led to a situation where most consumer goods had completely disappeared out of the shops and the black market had taken over.

Now the initiative of the private traders is to show whether it can fill up again the shop windows.

It certainly is no coincidence that President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, at the very same time, has announced additional guarantees for the protection of private investments.

Mali, having established the "African Union" together with Guinea and Ghana, had already stopped its experiments in socialism at an earlier date.

Thereby a short period is coming to an end in these three nations during which some Western observers had feared that these countries could develop into a kind of Soviet bridgehead on African territory.

The development in the three young African nations could best be characterised by the following example.

When French President Charles de Gaulle visited West Africa in

INDIA NOT TO SUBMIT TO THREATS SAYS NEHRU

According to Press Trust of India, Prime Minister Nehru said in Jaipur on November 2 that India would not submit to threats and attempts at intimidation from which ever country it came.

India was passing through critical times and the people must keep prepared to face any eventuality, he said.

Without naming any country, Mr. Nehru said: "The whole world knows that threats of invasion are extended to us every day. I wish to make it absolutely clear that we do not propose to be cowed down by these threats."

The Prime Minister was inaugurating "All India Co-operative Week" at Jaipur. Mr. Nehru said: "We wish to live in peace and friendship with all. But peace and friendship are a cult, essentials of the brave and not of a coward." He said that weak nations could not pursue even the noblest of ideals.

"We must understand that peace and strength go together. So even for winning peace we must continue our efforts to strengthen the country in all respects", he added.

The Prime Minister commended to the people the ideal of "co-operation" as a means to establish a socialist society. Mr. Nehru said: "We are wedded at setting up in India a socialist pattern of society. To my mind the most effective way of achieving this objective is the co-operative way."

Referring to days of old princely rulers, Mr. Nehru said: "They belonged to an old era and have passed into history. So have the landlordship and also capitalism to some extent. It is not, as if we are personally opposed to for, for destructive or constructive rulers or landlords. The system which they represented just passed into history."

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THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

All the premier dailies of the capital yesterday carried news and pictures in connexion with the termination of the 11th term of the Afghan National Assembly. Text of the speech by the Assembly President Abdul Zahir, also appeared in the dailies. Another news feature of the day was the signing of the communications agreement between Afghanistan and Iran. Islah, Anis and Heywad also carried news and photographs in connexion with the coup d'etat in South Vietnam which overthrew the government of Ngo Dinh Diem.

Islah commented editorially on the current provincial tour of His Majesty the King in Pakhtia. His Majesty has always been very close to the people through touring various provinces from time to time. Such trips would certainly afford an opportunity to the people to see their Sovereign in their midst. His Majesty would receive first hand information concerning the living conditions of his people. According to the wish of His Majesty, continued the editorial, a number of development projects are being considered for Pakhtia Province.

His Majesty's trip will invariably assist in expediting these projects. Perhaps the most important effect of His Majesty's presence in Pakhtia at present is to enlighten the people concerning proposed social changes in the country. Such enlightenment is needed not only for the people of Pakhtia but for the entire population of the country.

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial "Fruit of the African Unity". Five months ago, said the editorial, when the Addis Ababa Conference was being held, no one anticipated that African countries would be able to benefit from their efforts in the attainment of an African unity. Later developments, however, proved that Africa is ready for unity perhaps more than any other continent. One such development is the latest clash between Algeria and Morocco—two neighbouring countries of North Africa. The two countries have much in common to justify their merger in a federation. Recently there were talks of forming the Great Maghreb, in North Africa, which would include the two countries. Things changed after Algeria attained its independence because the Maghreb idea was replaced by the United Africa, and the policy adopted by the new Algerian government widened the gap between the two countries. Ben Bella, in most cases, pursued a Socialist policy strengthening Algerian relations with Cairo and other centres, while Morocco is leaning towards the West. This gap revived the border differences between the two countries which always existed. However, under French colonialism it could not have come up as a point of issue. The differences led to an armed clash. The editorial then continued to say that a ceasefire resulted after the matter was discussed between the Moroccan and Algerian leaders in Bamako, where Emperor Selassie of Ethiopia and President of Mali were present.

Thus, concludes the editorial, the solving of an issue between Moslem and Arab states of North Africa, through the mediation of the Organization of African Unity and its leaders, African nations, is the first concrete effort towards materialising African unity. The editorial indicates that despite many difficulties, Africa has a promising future.

Furthermore they had to fear the economic misery in their countries would also undermine their political authority.

Not only the black market and corruption were spreading, but dissatisfied quarters also started to form a political opposition, and arrest waves as well as corruption trials became more and more numerous.

President Modibo Keita of Mali became the first one to steer another course.

Guinea followed suit by normalising her relations with France and other Western nations.

Ghana then was the last of these three African countries to revert her course.

Most remarkable proof of these changes is the fact that in Guinea, even diamond mining, nationalised two and a half years ago, has now become a private venture again. (DPA)

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Radio Kabul Programme

MONDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
3-30-4 p.m.
On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Gussian Programme:
10-00-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 62, 82 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 28 Metre Band.

German Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:
5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday classical and light music, alternating weeks

Air Services

TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURES:

KABUL—KANDAHAR

Dep. 11-00 Arr. 12-30

KABUL—DELHI

Dep. 10-00 Arr. 16-40

KABUL—BEIRUT

Dep. 11-00 Arr. 19-10

ARRIVALS:

KANDAHAR—KABUL

Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30

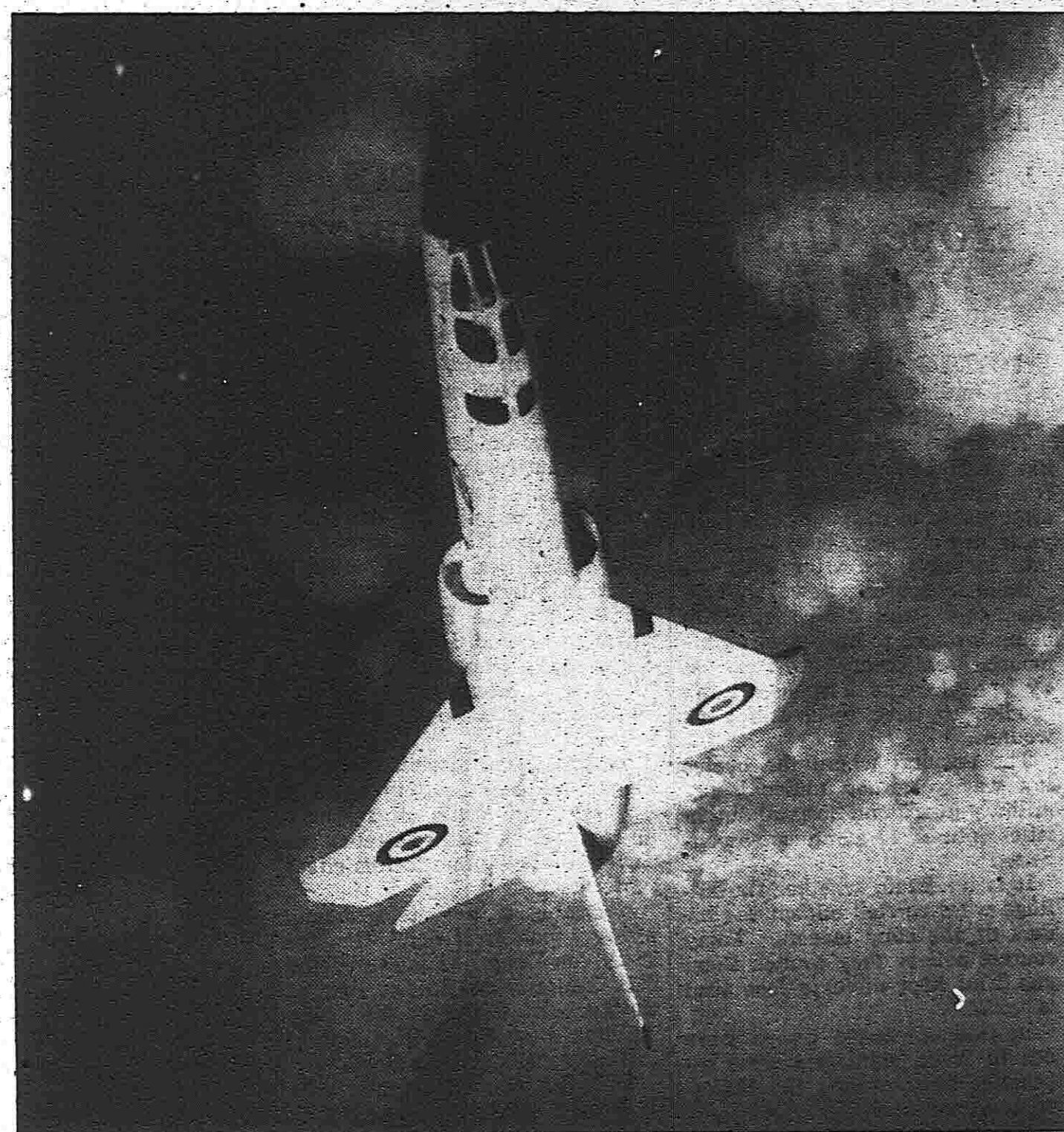
Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Maiwand Phone No 20569
Watan Phone No 21026
Patria Phone No 24332
Naway Phone No 20587
Shafa Phone No 20536

Britain's TSR-2 Bomber



An impression of the TSR-2 in the air. This revolutionary new bomber is in production for the British Royal Air Force at British Aircraft Corporation's Weybridge and Preston Divisions.

TSR-2 is the most advanced and most versatile military aircraft in the world, and Mr. Julian Amery, Britain's Minister of Aviation, said earlier this year that he was convinced that it would prove "the outstanding combat aircraft of this decade". First flight is in early 1964. TSR-2 is designed to carry out a variety of operational duties in all weathers, by day and by night, using the latest

equipment-much of it developed especially for this project as part of an integral weapons system. It can fly at very low level under the defence radar curtains or at high level and at speeds above twice the speed of sound. It possesses very long range when operated from permanent airfields and has the short take-off performance needed for operation from short, rough strips close to forward battle areas. Specially developed equipment enables it to deliver with great accuracy tactical conventional or nuclear weapons, warheads, and its long range capability enables it to deploy rapidly to any part of the world. The automatic navigation, attack, terrain-following and reconnaissance systems are already undergoing extensive flight trials in other aircraft, and extensive ground test and research programmes have already been carried through. TSR-2 is powered by two Bristol Siddeley Olympus 22R turbojet engines. The Olympus 22R is an advanced version of the turbojet which powers the Royal Air Force's Vulcan bombers, and which has proved to be one of the most reliable high-power aero engines in the world.

MR. OMAR EXPLAINS AFGHANISTAN'S ECONOMIC AND TRADE POLICY

Because smuggling is resorted to by producers and dealers when prices and profits fall, this forcing them into seeking another way out of this difficulty. But when the price paid to producers is also raised and the dealers, too, obtain a fair price in the market, smuggling is automatically eliminated and foreign exchange, which is wasted through smuggling, is retained within the country in a legal manner.

By plugging in this drain on the country's foreign currency resources, and also by gaining more foreign exchange by boosting production and improving the quality of export materials the main objective of the country's Five-Year Plans, i.e. to meet the needs of the country, will be attained.

These agreements, he declared, cover over 60% of Afghan imports. Luxury goods, even though imported on a limited scale as compared to our population, are being further cut-down through the imposition of stiff customs-tariffs, which demand the payment of customs duty at enhanced rates. However, in view of the long boundary-line and the growing domestic needs of the country, it is not yet considered advisable to ban imports of such materials. An attempt in this regard was made in 1949 and 1950 when 100 items of luxury goods were banned, but experience showed that this attempt, instead of decreasing the flow of luxury goods into the country, not only increased smuggling, but also resulted in loss of Customs revenue to the country.

He stated that in addition to these losses, the high cost of such illegally imported goods also harmed consumers. Certain persons imported such materials in a private capacity and the consumers had to pay twice and three times the price by purchasing them from the middlemen.

The only way out of this difficulty, he said, was to bring the

of the Ministry of Mines and Industries, to set up industrial plants capable of producing luxury goods in a gradual manner. On the other hand, it may be mentioned that due to free competition and import of luxury goods directly from the producers, their cost in Kabul compared to that ruling in other, especially in neighbouring countries, is lower. Discussing protection of the value of local currency, the Acting Minister of Commerce said that although this subject is a technical and scientific one, yet one could say in a general way that the value of a currency is of two kinds: the first concerns its value at home or in the domestic market, and the second is its position in the foreign market.

He said that while establishing the value of a currency one cannot take into consideration the price of certain goods alone. He pointed out that, instead, the average price should be followed in this regard, since currency values are subject to numerous factors, such as economic changes, political and financial trends. Customs procedures, and increase in population, rise in the standard of living, enforcement of import and export laws, and

Shipbuilding In W. Germany Needs Govt. Subsidy

HAMBURG, Germany, Nov. 4. (DPA)—One of West Germany's largest shipyards, the "Willy Schlieker" company finally and irrevocably fell apart here under the auctioneers' golden hammer this past week.

To the highest bidder went various sorts of cranes, saws, cutters and all the equipment which, its owner had boasted, was the most modern and technically advanced in the world.

Some 300 buyers from Europe and abroad crowded the auction hall during the week. All of them had carefully inspected each piece of equipment before deciding whether or not to bid for it.

Bidding at the beginning was surprisingly low, but picked up as the auction ran its course.

Nevertheless, a large amount of the Schlieker equipment went to its new owner for 20 to 25 per cent of its original purchase price. There were a few exceptions where pieces of equipment fetched rather handsome sums.

"I paid this much just to have a piece of Schlieker in my shipyard," one buyer explained.

This then was the sad finale of the Schlieker story which made headlines in July of last year when financial difficulties forced Willy Schlieker to announce bankruptcy.

Last week's auction was a painful reminder to West German industrial and economic circles that Schlieker was not the only German shipyard in trouble.

While the others are not on the brink of bankruptcy yet, they are noting with concern that West German shipbuilding has reached a new low while the world's shipbuilding is climbing to new heights.

If West German shipyards are to be able to compete on the international market, they must receive the same aid as those countries which are currently holding the top in this field, shipyard owners emphasize.

Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Nov. 4.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank.

Buying Rates In Afghanistan

Af. 49 per U.S. Dollar.
Af. 137.20 per Pound Sterling.
Af. 12.25 per Deutch Mark.
Af. 11.4086 per Swiss Franc.
Af. 9.91 per French Franc.
Af. 7-60 per Indian Rupee (cheque).
Af. 7.30 per Indian Rupee (Cash).
Af. 6.80 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque).
Af. 6-65 per Pakistani Rupee (Cash).

Selling Rates In Afghanistan

Per unit of foreign currency:
Af. 49.60 per U.S. Dollar.
Af. 138.92 per Pound Sterling.
Af. 12.40 per Deutch Mark.
Af. 11.55 per Swiss Franc.
Af. 10.00 per New French Franc.
Af. 7.70 per Indian Rupee (Cheque).
Af. 7.70 per Indian Rupee (Cash).
Af. 6.90 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque).
Af. 6.90 per Pakistani Rupee (Cash).

Prince Meets Assemblymen

(Contd. from page 1)

commissions and committees was specially interesting to me.

I congratulate you on a number of decisions adopted during the 11th term of the Assembly as regards several useful laws, and for your scrutiny and approval of certain other proposals of the government. I consider these things a sign of a bright future for the country.

Useful legislation in various fields is of utmost importance in every phase of social maturity. This is particularly true in our case since we are at the threshold of great social changes.

In my opinion this term of the National Assembly which is successfully being terminated by you, has been of a particular importance since it was proceeding while these changes were initiated.

You, the esteemed deputies, who have become fully aware of the aspirations of the state and the government while scrutinizing the country's projects, have yet another duty to perform on returning to the electorate, and that is the interpretation of the aspirations of the state and the government to the people.

In order to perform this duty satisfactorily it is necessary at the outset to inform the people about these aspirations and to explain to them that the success of such aspirations depends to a large extent on the co-operation of the people.

In my opinion, you the representatives of the nation, have an important role in enlightening the public and I hope you will be as successful in the preparing of the public to understand the significant changes: the same as you were when discharging your duties during the 11th term of the National Assembly. I hope you would convey the greetings of His Majesty the King and myself to your electorate.

Afterwards Mr. Shaida, the First Secretary of the Assembly, said in a brief statement that the National Assembly in Afghanistan was established through the progressive thinking of "your famous grandfather, His Majesty late King Mohammad Nadir Shah, and has been supported and developed by your great father, His Majesty the King". The compilation of the new constitution and other modern legislation and also our preparation and movement towards a bright and democratic life are solicited by His Majesty the King. Referring to the medals for the 11th term, with which the deputies were decorated later by the Prince, Mr. Shaida said "Love and loyalty for the royal family glows in our hearts the same way as these medals will shine on our breasts".

In conclusion Mr. Shaida promised that the deputies would enlighten the people on the latest changes toward a real democracy and would convey His Majesty's greetings, and love of the Prince to the people.

His Royal Highness then decorated the deputies with medals. Representatives of the nation had lunch at the Royal table.

KABUL, Nov. 4.—Dr. Mecry, a medical professor of London University, who came to Kabul to investigate the possibilities of W.H.O. assistance to the Medical College of Nangarhar Province, met Dr. Abdul Samad Seraj, Dean of the College of Medicine of Kabul University, yesterday. They discussed matters related to medical educational programmes in Afghanistan. During the afternoon Dr. Mecry visited the library and laboratories of the Medical College.

BODIES OF DIEM AND NHU FOUND

New Premier Appointed By Vietnam Coup Leaders Hope U.S. May Recognize Provisional Government

SAIGON, November, 4, (Reuter).—

JOYOUS sightseers flocked through Saigon yesterday as the bodies of ousted President Ngo Dinh Diem and his strongman brother lay in a hospital awaiting burial.

The new military government has said Diem and his brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, committed suicide after being captured in a church yesterday morning. They had gone into hiding there after a tip-off.

Reliable sources, however, said Diem and Nhu were shot while being brought to Saigon in an armoured vehicle and are reported by people who have seen the bodies to have head and neck wounds.

The hospital where the bodies lay was yesterday under heavy military guard and hospital authorities refused to admit correspondents.

It is uncertain whether the killings were carried out on the orders of the coup leaders. Many sources believe they wanted Diem and Nhu kept alive to face trial or exile.

In Saigon, where troops were out in force, sightseers were especially thick around the battered presidential palace.

The military government in a broadcast yesterday warned the population against looting and vandalism, and called on them to avoid rash acts of "personal vengeance" which would only divide the nation.

Saigon, which is under a curfew from 7 p.m. to 5 a.m. local time, was calm yesterday. Saigon Radio said all schools would reopen today and civil servants would return to work.

The Revolutionary Military Council, which has taken over the government, yesterday appointed Nguyen Ngoc Tho, a 55 year old Buddhist, as Prime Minister, and Vu Van Mau—Diem's Foreign Minister who resigned in August in protest against his anti-Buddhist policies—as Foreign Minister.

Major-General Tran Van Don, former acting Chief of the Joint General Staff, has been appointed Defence Minister and a Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Council. Chairman of the Council is Major-General Duong Van Minh.

Brigadier-General Ton That Dinh, principal power behind the coup, will be Interior Minister and a Deputy Chairman and Military Commissar of the Revolutionary Council, according to reliable sources.

Military sources said Colonel le Quang Tung, Commander of the Vietnamese Special Forces—regarded as Diem's bodyguard—was shot yesterday. The special forces spearheaded the government attack on Buddhist pagodas in August.

In Washington, United States officials said they hoped the U.S. would recognise the new provisional government of South Vietnam this week.

All that remained to be done, they said, was for the Saigon government to present a full list of its Cabinet and declare its policies.

President Kennedy was expected to take up the question of recognition at a White House meeting with his advisers today.

Officials saw little prospect that

the U.S. would be able to meet the Revolutionary Council's reported desire for a doubling on the American military and economic aid programme, now running at the rate of 500 million dollars a year.

DPA says the U.S. State Department assured South Vietnam's ex-first lady Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu that it would aid her three children now in South Vietnam to reach Sapa.

Madame Nhu, stranded by the Saigon military coup in a Los Angeles Hotel while on a speaking tour of the United States, received a telegram to this effect yesterday.

According to the telegram, military putsch leader, General Tran Van Dong had informed the U.S. Embassy in Saigon that at the time of the coup the Nhu children were safe with relatives in the coastal town of Delat.

The telegram adds that, since it was believed Madame Nhu wished her children to go to Rome, the United States Embassy in Saigon had been instructed to make the trip possible.

Heavy Fighting Reported Along Algerian-Moroccan Border Despite Cease-Fire

RABAT, Morocco, November, 4, (AP).—

THE Moroccan army said Sunday its troops had pushed back Algerian attackers after all-day fighting in and around the Oasis of Figuig.

At nightfall, Moroccan officers at Bou Arfa, 60 miles north-west of Figuig, said several battalions of Algerian infantry were thrown back into the hills by the Moroccan defenders of Figuig.

According to the Moroccans, Figuig was attacked by several thousand Algerians yesterday morning after a heavy artillery barrage.

The attack again damaged the precarious cease-fire signed by the two sides at Bamako last week. Figuig has been the scene of fighting since Nov. 2 "zero hour" cease-fire.

The only telephone line linking Figuig with the rest of the country was cut but Moroccan troops were still holding the highway between the Oasis and Bou Arfa.

Algerian shells smashed clay houses of the sprawling Oasis. One shell damaged the local first aid station but no victims were reported. Several shells exploded near the post office, the town hall and the military command post.

During the day, troops of the Algerian "national people's army" slowly moved into the Oasis, the Moroccans said.

They set up machineguns and mortars in dugouts and abandoned homes.

A Moroccan counter attack re-established the situation and at day's end the Algerians were reported abandoning the points they had secured earlier.

Late Sunday afternoon, the Moroccan garrison at Figuig called for re-enforcements and said Algerian infantry was making a

Professor Of Gynaecology Conducts Conference At The University Of Kabul

KABUL, Nov. 4.—Dr. Malkin, a professor of gynaecology at the Royal College, London presented his fourth conference at the auditorium of the College of Medicine. The conference concerned obstetric shock.

Afterward Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwary, Rector of Kabul University and Professor of Gynaecology at the College of Medicine, considered the conference useful in raising the educational standards of college teachers and students. The conference was attended by professors, teachers and students of the College of Medicine, and physicians and specialists of the Ministry of Public Health.

Dr. Malkin attended a luncheon by Dr. Abdul Samad Seraj at Khyber Restaurant yesterday, which was also attended by the University rector, college deans and professors and British Embassy officials.

Last night Mr. A. W. Gibb gave a dinner in honour of the visiting British gynaecologist, which was attended by members of Kabul University College of Medicine, the Ambassador and officials of the British Embassy.

KABUL, Nov. 4.—Dr. Kcbal, a W.H.O. professor of physiology who will teach at Kabul university for one year, met Dr. Abdul Samad Seraj, Dean of the College of Medicine Saturday afternoon. They exchanged views concerning the teaching programme of physiology at the College of Medicine.



PARK CINEMA:

At 4-30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film; **NORTH BY NORTH-WEST**, starring: Cary Grant and Eva Mari Saint.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. American film; **LEAD A DOG**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. English film; **STORM BOAT**.

ZAINAB CINEMA

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Indian film; **CHORA CHORI**, starring: Gita Bali and Sham Kumar.

GREEK NATIONAL ELECTIONS

Caramanlis' Party May Loose Its Commanding Majority

ATHENS, Nov. 4, (AP).—Longtime Premier Constantine Caramanlis and his rightist National Radical Union (ERE) appeared headed Monday toward loss of the commanding majority they have held in Greece's Parliament for eight years.

Returns from about 28 per cent of Sunday's record vote for the 300 parliament seats put the Center Union Party, headed by 75-year-old George Papandreou, slightly ahead.

ERE followed closely. The United Democratic Left (EDA), was running a poor third, and the progressive party last.

In returns from 4,149 of the country's 10,162 voting districts the vote was:

National Radical Union (ERE) 585,308 (40 per cent)
Center Union 604,229 (42 per cent)
United Democratic Left (EDA) 186,689 (12 per cent)
Progressive Party 53,088 (3 per cent)

The rest of the vote was scattered.

The Union's lead, though far from decisive, appeared to dash Caramanlis' chances of maintaining absolute control of parliament even if he picks up votes as the counting progresses.

It also seemed unlikely, if the early trend continued, that the Center Union would win a clean victory of 150 seats. If neither party does, this pro-Western NATO nation could be headed for a period of possibly unstable coalition government.

More than five million voters, largest number in modern Greek history, cast ballots in the election.

Caramanlis 56, had been Prime Minister for eight years until he resigned last June to bring on Sunday's elections. He quit in a dispute with King Paul and Queen Frederika over a visit they paid to Britain.

A contributing factor in his resignation was a two-year campaign waged against him by Papandreou, who accused him of fraud in the 1961 elections.

Caramanlis rejected the charge as slanderous and one of his reasons for going to the electorate at this time presumably was to prove it.

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